

The Intelligencer.

What Might Have Been.

The Hon. C. F. Scott has written a letter, which is published in the last *Clarksburg Telegram*, showing how completely Clarksburg was outgeneraled by Monister Ferguson last winter in that provision of the Capital bill which secured the 7th of August instead of a day on which a general election should be held. Mr. Scott says that he called attention to this feature of the bill in his place in the Senate and tried to have it overruled, but the gaudy ones who had swallowed Ferguson's bait refused to see any trick in the bill and went to sleep. They have now, when too late, waked up to a realization of the fact that they were simply made use of to accomplish the purpose Mr. Ferguson had in view of removing the Capital to Charleston. Mr. Scott regards his opposition to the bill as completely vindicated by the result.

Pious Advice to the Colored Brethren and Sisters.

The Preston County Journal notices a great revival of religion among the colored people in Kingwood. The house is crowded nightly and the usual number have professed conversion. The *Journal* feels called upon to remind its colored friends that the remark that George Francis Train once made about the French applies to them with a great deal of force. He said that the French nation had fought more for liberty and had less of it than any other people. So says the *Journal*, with our colored brethren and sisters:

"They get more religion annually than any other people and seem to keep it a less length of time. We hope this will not be true of them hereafter. Let them remember that to hold out faithful is the great thing to do. It is very easy for them to start, but it is only those who start right who keep going. We hope that when they sing that stirring chorus of theirs, 'I've been redeemed, I've been redeemed,' etc., which they sing with such spirit and unison, and which seems to do them so much good, that they will remember that, according to the tenets of their own church, this thing of being redeemed is a great thing, and not one to be lightly thought of."

Pitching the Bible Out of the Cars.

It is intimated that Father Grogan, the Priest of St. Bridget's Church, Chicago, who one day last week took upon himself the responsibility of pitching a bible, kept in a rack on a car on the Illinois Central road, out of the window, was under the influence of ardent spirits when he committed such an outrage on common sense and common decency. We presume that most likely this was the case, and yet his act was nevertheless a high handed performance, inasmuch as it evinced (in *vino veritas*) the real spirit of the man. He says that he threw it out because of some improper lines in connection with one of the fly leaves. This is needless to say. He was not employed by the railroad company to expurgate the literature carried on the line of their road, and had been sober we presume he would have hesitated to usurp such a prerogative. We infer that the sight of a Protestant Bible on the cars inflamed his blood, already heated with liquor, and that this carried away his natural aversion to such a sight got the better of him.

There are priests who, even when fully sober, take on themselves intemperate performances. For instance, Father Leonard, the pastor of St. John's Church at Newark, New Jersey, poured out a torrent of abuse on common schools the other day, which is noticed in nearly all the Eastern papers. He went so far as to remark that the children who attended the public schools were liable "to incur the malediction of Heaven." He gave the parents of these children to understand that if they did not wish to withdraw them from the schools that he would avail himself of the privilege, and publicly denounce them from the altar; and if their children were members of the "Angels' Society" of St. John's he would have them expelled. He would not permit them to associate with the other children of the parish at all, as he feared their contaminating influence. He has taken his stand, he said, and under no consideration would he recede from it.

We are not sure that Father Leonard was duly sober when he made these remarks. What especially excites our misgivings that he was not is the following in his speech:

Father Leonard then alluded to politics, and related an incident which had happened in Monmouth county some years ago while he was on the mission. It seems that Mr. O'Reilly, a candidate for sheriff, relying upon his Celtic name, issued an address to the Irish Catholic voters, telling them that the time for action had arrived; "and they did act," said Father Leonard, "but not in the manner that O'Reilly wished them to. I went among the people and informed them that he was a renegade to his religion, and they all voted against him, and as a consequence he was defeated." O'Reilly's parents were Catholics, but he himself joined one of the Protestant churches. "If I am not very much mistaken," continued the clerical politician, "there are some people in Newark who will make themselves felt in like manner at the polls" during the fall campaign.

THE *Charleston Journal* wisely makes haste to repudiate the utterances of the *Courier* in favor of the immediate removal of the Capital from Wheeling to that place. It frankly acknowledges that it was the popular understanding of the act of the Legislature at the recent election that the Capital was to remain here until 1885, and that any movement on the part of Charleston in derogation of this popular understanding would not only be a breach of good faith, but would endanger the whole act. It therefore cautions all persons disposed to agitate for immediate removal to beware, lest in their greed and bad faith they lose all that they have gained; its language is as follows:

What They Demand.

The demands of the greenback-Workmen's party of Ohio, are as follows: Payment of the bonds according to the contract, restoration of their coinage, repeal of the resumption act, wholesome control over corporate bodies, encouragement of industry, promotion of employment and the general welfare, a graduated income tax, prohibition of "store pay" to workmen, the ballot box and no violence to redress wrongs, public lands for settlers only, government to issue all the money, and to issue greenbacks in place of the bank notes.

The *Central Methodist* and the *Parkersburg Catholic Messenger* are exchanging some lively compliments these times. As specimens we quote as follows, beginning with the *Methodist*:

"As drunkenness is a Catholic virtue, practiced largely by the Priests, their opposition to temperance reform may be readily understood." "2d. 'The suppression of this trade will tend to reduce the fever of abolition from the crimes committed in consequence.'"

In reply to this paragraph the *Catholic Messenger* retorts as follows:

"How surely those evangelicals will pass over the truth in order to lie. We know whence the *Central Methodist* derives its information, regarding this 'Catholic virtue,' and the fees for abolition—'from its own malignant stomach.' This too in the face of facts. 'People who have legs ought not to throw stones' is the adage. Every one knows the saying: 'A conference of preachers is the bar-keepers' harvest.' At camp-meeting a preacher abouts away more sins on a half-cooked chicken than any dozen priests could absorb in a week."

THE MOFFETT REGISTER.

The New Way of Raising Money in Virginia.

RICHMOND, September 15.—The new liquor registers were placed in the saloons on the 11th, and as the tax is 25 cents per gallon on alcoholic drinks and one-half cent on beer the price of the former has advanced to 15 cents or two for a quart. Beer still sells for 5 cents per glass, but a smaller glass, holding a tenth less than the old one, is now used.

According to the most moderate estimate, Richmond will pay \$211,000 per annum, and the State \$444,000. If such expectations are realized, Virginia, with this tax and the one on property now in force, can pay six per cent on her entire debt and meet all her governmental expenses. In fact, the law now in force will be fully met. The Moffett tax on drinks is as above given. It reaches, also, liquor sold by the measure up to five gallons, but this tax is somewhat lighter than the other. Penalties for violation of the law are severe. Liquor dealers may pay the tax found against them in tax receivable coupons. But only about \$1,200,000 of such coupons mature per annum, and if used extensively to pay liquor tax they cannot be employed to pay property tax; in any event, the surplus will reach the Treasury in currency. As every coupon is now likely to be absorbed, they will probably rise in value. With the Moffett liquor tax rigidly enforced, Virginia's financial difficulties would be at an end, and "redemption" would never be mentioned again. Consumers pay the tax cheerfully. Few of them complain.

But the liquor dealers will never quietly submit. They will probably make a new fight before Judge Hughes on the 7th of October. They will make it a test in voting for members of the Legislature. They will resist, by legal methods, wherever and whenever it is possible, with what prospect the success that attends the execution of the Moffett law for the next few months will, in a great measure, determine.

COLUMBUS.

Wind up of a Trot-Supposed Murder and Robbery-Base Ball Club Disband.

COLUMBUS, O., September 15.—The free-for-all State Fair was completed this morning. Deception easily taking the sixth heat and the race in 2:27. Edward C. Dyer, of Pittsburgh, a cattle dealer, yesterday drew \$1,947 from a bank in this city, and left for Groveport, in this county, for members of the Legislature. This morning, upon the river bank, six miles below this city, a boy picked up a pocket book, containing a few dollars, and near by a comb, tooth brush and part of the vest, which have been identified as the property of Dyer.

Close to the place where they were found there is every evidence of a severe struggle and as nothing can be learned as to the whereabouts of Dyer, it is surmised that he has been robbed and murdered. A farmer's wife, living in the neighborhood, reports that last night the head was in the direction of the spot where the articles were found.

The Buckeye base ball club disbanded to-day, by the mutual consent of all parties interested.

Funeral of a Catholic Priest.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The funeral of the Rev. Thomas J. Mooney, the well known pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, who died Thursday from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage while driving along Fifth avenue, took place from the church to-day. Six Bishops attended Father Mooney's funeral, and the Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Peter's church, preached the sermon, in the absence of Cardinal McCloskey, owing to ill health.

Arrest of a Nebraska Hardener.

OMAHA, September 15.—James Roach, who murdered his traveling companion, at Brooks, Iowa, the night of the 11th, was captured at Hopkins, Mo., yesterday. He acknowledged the deed, but claiming his companion struck him with a monkey wrench, and he retaliated with a club. He also claims that he does not know the name of his victim. He was taken to Clarinda, Iowa, to await the action of the grand jury.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.

HARRISBURG, September 15.—The Philadelphia and Erie mail train No. 10, due at Muncy, Pa., at 7:45, came into collision with a freight train near that place this morning. The baggage and express cars, with their contents, were destroyed by fire. The express messenger, Jacob Steinman, and the engineer, William Atkinson, were burned to death in the wreck. Two cars of wheat and several coal oil tanks were also burned.

Found Guilty of Wife Murder.

IRASBURG, Vt., September 15.—The jury in the Hyden wife murder case rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner requested immediate sentence and execution. Sentence was deferred.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

President Hayes on His Travels.

NEWTON, O., September 15.—A special train bearing the President and party arrived at 2:15. Several hundred people headed by a band were waiting at the depot, and as the train came in greeted it with music and cheers.

President Hayes, from the platform of the train, said:

"I was told when I was in New England by a well informed gentleman, that it was the duty of a President to preside, and it has given me great relief to undertake that duty wherever I have been called for. My acknowledgments for compliments instead of to make a speech, enables me to make the acquaintance of all who honor me with their attention. Since I have been in Ohio my time has been taken up in attending soldiers' reunions at Marietta, Dayton and, yesterday, at Fremont, and soldier's sons earn their first duty of an officer, always to put off on some body else the work you are required to do. I will introduce to you a former citizen of Ohio, who has been successful in establishing a record of patriotism and bravery, W. S. Rosecrans."

The General said: I return thanks to the citizens of this State, where I was born. I now propose to demonstrate that the soldier will put off on to others what he ought to do himself by giving way to Mr. McCarty, the Secretary of War.

Mr. McCarty said: I was glad to have the right to occupy a moment in telling you how glad I am to see you, and your beautiful State. The President has told me that this grand valley through which we have been passing is the finest in the world, and it was not for the valley of my own beautiful State I would be content to agree with him. Certainly it is a great and glorious State, and this must be the richest part of it. I see no reason why any man should be in need of labor in such a country.

The President then introduced Mr. Matthews, who said:

Fellow-citizens: I stated yesterday at the reunion of the 23d Regiment, by which action I made room for Col. Hayes. My present distinction and title to it is this: I am the citizen of Ohio, who holds office, it being well understood that there are very few from Ohio occupying public positions, and I desire to make it the distinction of my public life that I shall help every other man in Ohio to get an office. One peculiarity of the President's journey to Cincinnati is that he is making the best time on record in the State, running 81 miles in 101 minutes. H. S. Brown, the engineer, a staunch Democrat, says he is in favor of the President's policy, and proposes to help him through it.

GOES TO CINCINNATI.

FACSIMILE, September 15.—At 11 o'clock the President and Mrs. Hayes, with three sons and the other members of their party, left in a palace car. The car was beautifully decorated with flowers, the offering and work of Judge Lane, of Sandusky, an old classmate of the President. The party will reach Cincinnati at 7:30 p.

THE RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Although the President had expressed a desire that he might have no formal reception to-night, it was deemed improper that no recognition be taken of his presence in the city, or that his arrival should only be greeted by his personal friends. From the city to the suburbs, the streets along the line of march were densely packed by a good natured multitude, who moved slowly along, viewing the many beautiful decorations and illuminations along the route and adjacent streets.

The train bearing the President and party arrived at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot at 8 p. m., and the procession moved from there to the lower end of Fourth street and up Fourth to Walnut, halting at the Gibson House, which the President occupied. At half past eight the people of Cincinnati by Rev. Dr. Lillenthal in a brief and happy address.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Hayes was loudly cheered on stepping forward on the balcony, and when partial quiet had been restored he said:

Fellow Citizens—These enthusiastic greetings and this very generous welcome by my old friends of Cincinnati are indeed very gratifying to me. I do not take them as a mere personal compliment. I understand largely they mean you are attached to the principles of the Government, and the United States Constitution as in part due to the fact that the people of Cincinnati approve the course of the administration in regard to the great and difficult questions of how to bring about complete and permanent pacification in this country. (Cheers.) The whole country—all sections, all States, all people, all races and classes are deeply interested in the permanent pacification of the country. (Cheers.) But my friends no part of the people of the United States are more deeply interested in restoring harmony between the North and South than the people of Cincinnati. (Cheers.) During the greater part of the period of my residence in Cincinnati this city was a border city. It was like Baltimore and Louisville, a border city. On the other side of the line—a population by circumstances beyond our control, from us, but my friends, the great object of desire with me is to change the great object of desire with me is to change the position which her geographical location entitles her to occupy. I wish Cincinnati to be one of the great central cities of the great continent of the globe. (Cheers.) I believe, my friends, that the day is assured, that the day has come when the great conflict that raged between us for more than fifty years, is to be closed. (Cheers.) And how deeply are we interested in the four years since the great crisis in monetary and business affairs, and yet the design has not been entirely passed away. Four months ago, in New York city, in the presence of a large assemblage of merchants, I thought proper to say, in my judgment, we might look for an early, encouraging and decisive indication of a restoration of business prosperity throughout the country. To-day, my friends, I think I may say in the opinion of wise and prudent observers, these predictions have come to pass. Looked at. They are not, perhaps, as decided as we could wish, but I marked the great crops, are already earning more than at any previous similar period of years since the crash of 1873. In our own State I am told the Lake States road is doing largely better than ever before, and the wholesale merchants of the great territories are going to have trade greater than at any time since the panic. Collections are more easily made, and we all know that the true basis of all prosperity is agricultural prosperity, which this year is assured. I am glad to claim for my administration the advance-

New York Great Ring—A Series of Unrivaled Villainies—The Men Who Grew Rich by Fraud—More Tweed Revelations.

NEW YORK, September 15.—William M. Tweed was before the Alderman Investigating Committee, to-day. He produced an assignment of half of James O'Brien's claim against the city to him, in the name of Foster Dewey, and an assignment of Dewey to him. The assignee conveyed for one dollar, paid by Dewey to James O'Brien, all the latter's claims, and was paid \$150,000, against city, and bears the signature of Joseph A. Moheister, witness, and James O'Brien, and was dated October 20, 1871. The transfer took place in Dixie's office, in the presence of Bixby, his Brother-in-law, Dewey, and King. Witness gave \$20,000 by check for it, and was in the way of getting at the other half of the assignment.

He gave an assignment of real estate for \$128,000 to William E. King, in the presence of Dewey, for a claim. In regard to the charter of 70, almost every man in the city, and the Albany ring had something to do with it. Being asked if members of the Assembly were bribed to vote for it, witness answered that he was paid for it. Witness could not, of his own personal knowledge, tell that members of the Assembly were paid, but he knew that the Albany ring had something to do with it. Being asked if members of the Assembly were bribed to vote for it, witness answered that he was paid for it. Witness could not, of his own personal knowledge, tell that members of the Assembly were paid, but he knew that the Albany ring had something to do with it.

Connolly, Smith and the witness and various tradesmen furnished the money for bribing the Legislature of 1870. Among the tradesmen were Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser, E. A. Woodward, James Watson, Ed. Borie, Ed. Martin, and most every body who had dealings with the Albany ring. Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, contributed; also the Erie Railroad, through Jay Gould. When he said Gould he meant Fisk, and vice versa, for they spoke and acted as one man. The money for the Albany ring went through Ed. Barbour, John B. Barbour, for that purpose, and he himself personally paid Senators, Hall, Connolly and himself had made a Board of Audit that parties doing business with the city were to give them 15 per cent. His opinion was that the Albany ring had done this. Watson and Woodward were then suggested by witness as parties to prepare bills, and then they were to be paid by Connolly, which was agreed to. Sweeney and Hall got their percentage. Connolly was not satisfied with ten per cent, and wanted twenty, and he got it. Hall complained of his slowness in settling up, and witness made them hurry up, and after this Hall signed the bills. They all got ten per cent at first, and then twenty.

They agreed on Sweeney, Connolly and Hall to divide up, 10 per cent each, and 23 per cent was reserved for election purposes. The prominent men to present bogus bills were Keyser and Ingersoll. There was a split in the Democratic party about that time, which Hastings and other Republicans were anxious to keep. Witness went around for Hastings, and he came and suggested seeing Senators. Witness said Senators Winslow, Bradin, James Wood, Bowen and Maurice. A gentleman introduced him to Winslow who wanted \$50,000.

Witness told Wood he was willing to pay him. Witness also told Hastings, and he said stick to the old man; I guess you will get him. Wood asked witness for \$50,000, and witness said \$40,000. A day or two later Hastings informed him that the Republicans had a caucus, and all voted for the bill when it came up, and all of the Democrats, except Genet. Besides the Republican Senators, he approached the Democratic Senators about the bill. He gave a place to Senator Baldwin, and put his friends on the roll. He agreed to vote for the bill. The other Senator approached was Michael Norton; I promised to help him in his business in New York. T. J. Creamer had an arrangement with Connolly and Baldwin. I gave a \$20,000 place to his name for a caucus. Now, Mr. Graham, I gave him all the time. Winslow, Elwood and Wm. H. Brand got money. Payment got \$5,000. I gave Winslow \$300,000 to be distributed between him and Woodin and other Republicans. I gave Connolly some money. The money was paid by my own. O'Brien Bryans has some. Then I offered Senator Manier \$10,000; he asked \$25,000. We were all getting rich on New York.

Some talk was had with Bohen and Wood; finally they settled on \$40,000. He told me that he had a caucus, and he said stick to the old man; I guess you will get him. Wood asked witness for \$50,000, and witness said \$40,000. A day or two later Hastings informed him that the Republicans had a caucus, and all voted for the bill when it came up, and all of the Democrats, except Genet. Besides the Republican Senators, he approached the Democratic Senators about the bill. He gave a place to Senator Baldwin, and put his friends on the roll. He agreed to vote for the bill. The other Senator approached was Michael Norton; I promised to help him in his business in New York. T. J. Creamer had an arrangement with Connolly and Baldwin. I gave a \$20,000 place to his name for a caucus. Now, Mr. Graham, I gave him all the time. Winslow, Elwood and Wm. H. Brand got money. Payment got \$5,000. I gave Winslow \$300,000 to be distributed between him and Woodin and other Republicans. I gave Connolly some money. The money was paid by my own. O'Brien Bryans has some. Then I offered Senator Manier \$10,000; he asked \$25,000. We were all getting rich on New York.

TURF NOTES.

The Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, September 15.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association began to-day, and the racing was very auspicious and every prospect for a brilliant meeting. The number of horses present to take part in the contest is greater than ever before. A race is proposed in which Ten Broeck and McWhorter, the champion of the turf, will meet. There are three events on the program. The Phoenix Hotel purse, with five starters; the Tiltle estate, with ten starters. In the mile heat race there are five starters. McWhorter sells in the pools to-night for \$100,000. In the mile heat race, Dash Brent and Hertz lead in the pools against the field. This meeting, if all promises are fulfilled, will eclipse that of last spring.

Pacific Coast News.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Ex-Navy Pay Inspector Sperry, indicted by the United States Grand Jury, was released to-day on bail. Finney stays in jail. General Rollins publishes a statement showing by copies of letters, etc., that the charges of wrongful delivery of rifles to the Bate party were unfounded, having delivered it under orders from the Land Office at Washington, having done so before receiving the telegram from Washington ordering him to withhold it.

A Banker's Change.

NEW YORK, September 15.—John D. Thompson, President of the First National Bank, has retired from the position, having sold out his stock for \$600,000, or at the rate of \$200,000 a share. Harris G. Fainstock, formerly with Jay Cooke & Co., is the recorded purchaser. The Thompsons have formed a partnership with the National Bank, with a capital of \$300,000.

Was It Tilden?

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury received, to-day, from New York, an unknown person, \$7,551 for an error in the incomes returns for '65 and '66, and an omission in '70. The Secretary placed the same to the credit of the conscience fund.

The Louisville Programme for the Reception of the President—Wade Hampton Makes a Speech.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—A committee of prominent citizens, selected to go to Cincinnati and escort President Hayes and family to Louisville, left this afternoon. On Monday morning, at 11:30, on the arrival of the President, Mrs. Hayes, members of the Cabinet and other guests, at the railroad depot, a welcome address will be made by Mayor Jacob; the President was escorted by the military band, and will be received by the Reception Committee to the Galt House; 13 p. m., welcome by Rev. Stuart Robeson on behalf of the citizens; the Governor of Kentucky and Staff, Judges of the Court of Appeals and State officers will call on the President at 2:30 p. m.; the President, members of the Cabinet, Governors of the different States and other invited guests, will visit the Exposition and other places of interest. The President will be received by the children of the public schools; 8 p. m., the President, members of the Cabinet, Governors of different States, and other invited guests, will visit the Exposition and other places of interest. The President will be received by the children of the public schools; 8 p. m., the President, members of the Cabinet, Governors of different States, and other invited guests, will visit the Exposition and other places of interest.

Finally, General Krieff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men, under a unit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes too late, and another regiment, sent from the rear quarters of the staff to reinforce him, arrived when Gen. Skobelev had already retreated.

The loss of these redoubts is disastrous to the Russian position, as it seems that the Russian position of these two redoubts and the Grivica redoubt had counted upon recommending the offensive immediately. This is now impossible. "When I left the battlefield all was quiet except a few artillery fire. The Russians are still in possession of the Grivica redoubt, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Colonel Wellesley, who says it is heaped full of dead Russian soldiers."

RUSSIAN DEFEAT ON SOFIA ROAD.

A dispatch from Shumla dated Friday, says: Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubinitz, on the road from Plevna to Sofia, where they had fortified themselves in order to prevent him receiving support. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men besides nine guns.

London, September 15.—There is hardly a room for doubt that the Russian position about Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Romanian army as was expected, in view of the reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about the affairs at Plevna, received Friday, says the Russians have made constant assaults, but have been repulsed. We have recaptured two redoubts on the Lovat road, which recently fell into the enemy's hands. This coincides with the detailed narratives received from the Russian side. The friends of Russia in the evening, therefore, that the capture of the Grivica redoubts is of much less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcements with out fear of further immediate molestation. Due to reinforcements are, according to a Vienna dispatch, already on their way from Sofia, whence most of the reinforcements have been sent across the Balkans to Orhanie.

The following description of Suleiman Pasha's position, written ten days ago, is probably still correct in its main: Suleiman Pasha's army, including reinforcements just received, keep up to its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns on the right and left, and he has established 160 guns. So matters will not change, and he will probably not be seriously compromised as an Asiatic power.

A report says that the Carpathian forces have been no match for Mehmet Ali, who seems to be corroborated by the Russian steady retrograde. On the whole, whatever may be the fate of Plevna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now so seriously compromised as an Asiatic power.

CINCINNATI.

Charged With Complicity in Robbing His Own Office.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Lewis Myers, County Treasurer, from whose office at Wapakoneta, Ohio, some \$30,000 was claimed to have been taken on the night of September 6th, was yesterday arrested on a charge of complicity in the robbery.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.

Extensive preparations are in progress to give President Hayes a magnificent reception upon his arrival in the city to-night. He will be met at the depot and escorted to the residence of his friend Dr. John Davis by a procession consisting of all the various military organizations, city police, city officers and a large number of prominent citizens. Along the line of march the houses will be lit up with flags, emblems, and the windows illuminated.

NO DETER.

A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., this evening says Senator Morton's condition is unchanged.

Weather Indications.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—1 A. M.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, south winds shifting to north and colder, partly cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Lower Lakes, stationary or rising barometer, light variable winds, mostly from the south, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Guilty of Contempt.

SALT LAKE, September 15.—Probate Judge Elias Smith having refused a committee of the grand jury access to the books and papers, was ordered to appear before District Judge Shaffer to-day and answer to a charge of contempt. He refused to appear, and was held in default. They were allowed access to the papers finally.

Steamship Ashore.

MONTECAL, September 15.—The steamship Lake Megantic, while leaving port, to-day, laden with a valuable general cargo, and sheep and cattle for the British market, ran ashore. The cargo will be removed to float the vessel.

A New Cadet.

QUAILA, Nn., September 15.—An examination of young gentlemen for appointment to West Point from Congressman Welch's district, held at Lincoln, resulted in the choice of Lucius Wakely, a son of Judge Wakely, of this city.

The Ghent Military Hospital Burned.

LONDON, September 15.—A dispatch from Ghent reports the destruction by fire of the Military Hospital. It is believed everybody in the institution was removed in safety.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Reported Disaster to the Russian Army.

Eight Thousand Muscovites Killed and Wounded.

The Entire Army Retreating.

The Roumanian Army Completely Routed with Heavy Loss.

Gen. Skobelev's Repulse.

LONDON, September 15.—A correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"BUCHAREST, Friday night.—I left the battlefield before Plevna at noon yesterday. The two redoubts taken by General Skobelev, Tuesday evening, were held 24 hours. Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally, at 6 p. m. in the evening, drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Gen. Skobelev refused them, thinking that Skobelev had enough men to hold the redoubt.

Finally, General Krieff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men, under a unit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes too late, and another regiment, sent from the rear quarters of the staff to reinforce him, arrived when Gen. Skobelev had already retreated.

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RUSSIAN DEFEAT ON SOFIA ROAD.

A dispatch from Shumla dated Friday, says: Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubinitz, on the road from Plevna to Sofia, where they had fortified themselves in order to prevent him receiving support. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men besides nine guns.

London, September 15.—There is hardly a room for doubt that the Russian position about Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Romanian army as was expected, in view of the reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about the affairs at Plevna, received Friday, says the Russians have made constant assaults, but have been repulsed. We have recaptured two redoubts on the Lovat road, which recently fell into the enemy's hands. This coincides with the detailed narratives received from the Russian side. The friends of Russia in the evening, therefore, that the capture of the Grivica redoubts is of much less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcements with out fear of further immediate molestation. Due to reinforcements are, according to a Vienna dispatch, already on their way from Sofia, whence most of the reinforcements have been sent across the Balkans to Orhanie.

The following description of Suleiman Pasha's position, written ten days ago, is probably still correct in its main: Suleiman Pasha's army, including reinforcements just received, keep up to its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns on the right and left, and he has established 160 guns. So matters will not change, and he will probably not be seriously compromised as an Asiatic power.

CINCINNATI.

Charged With Complicity in Robbing His Own Office.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Lewis Myers, County Treasurer, from whose office at Wapakoneta, Ohio, some \$30,000 was claimed to have been taken on the night of September 6th, was yesterday arrested on a charge of complicity in the robbery.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.

Extensive preparations are in progress to give President Hayes a magnificent reception upon his arrival in the city to-night. He will be met at the depot and escorted to the residence of his friend Dr. John Davis by a procession consisting of all the various military organizations, city police, city officers and a large number of prominent citizens. Along the line of march the houses will be lit up with flags, emblems, and the windows illuminated.

NO DETER.

A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., this evening says Senator Morton's condition is unchanged.

Weather Indications.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—1 A. M.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, south winds shifting to north and colder, partly cloudy and rainy weather.